REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,378.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every four teen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY ..... Oct. 1872.		Leave Colombo ..... Oct. 1872.
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle 15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam 18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pondicherry 19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras 21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada 23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam 24
,, Cochin	11	,, Rimlipatam 24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Gopaulpore 25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point 26
		Arrive CALCUTTA 28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. R. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY ..... Oct. 1872.		Leave BUSREH ..... Oct. 1872.
Arrive Kurrachee	17	Arrive Fao 30
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire ..... Nov.
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga 4
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas 8
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat 10
,, Bahrein	24	,, Gwadur 12
,, Bushire	26	,, Kurrachee 14
,, Fao	28	,, BUSREH 18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (Under Contract with Government).—A Steam Ferry Boats plies between Broach and Gogo.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines,
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.
PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS,
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post Free to India.
GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s. ; Hide Hunting Boots, 45s. ; Morocco Slippers, 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."
Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

LAMPS ! LAMPS ! !
FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.
Everything appertaining to this Trade.
Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.
Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
ENTERS OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Capt. J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Cheque of coupon, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 Cases Fancy Trowsery.
2 ,, Bed Ticket.
5 ,, Striped Prints.
1 Case White Longcloth.
10 Cases Admirable Eau de Cologne.
10 ,, Pint Corks.
1 Cave Gilt Frames.
150 Cwts. Assorted Paints.
25 Cases Quarts Champagne.
25 ,, Pints do.
On account of the concerned.
3 Bales Woollen Cloth, damaged by saltwater.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

20 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7-8] lbs.

A quantity of Household Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Miscellaneous Property.

AT 1 P.M.

A perfect Charger, and Lady's Horse, he is remarkably handsome and extremely showy in the saddle and is thorough-bred.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Mahomed Goodoor, of Hanamee Mahomed, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Navulchund Oodeychund, the mortgagor, an adjudged Insolvent—

A parcel of valuable White Pearls and a lot of Emeralds.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Pema Tsaje and Co., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Navulchund Oodeychund, the mortgagor, an adjudged Insolvent—

A parcel of valuable pearls and also loose and bunch pearls.

The above is now on view.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of an extensive stock-in-trade, comprising richly carved black-wood and English cheval plate mirror pier glasses and gilt-console tables with marble tops, Tucker's plated single and double light argand lamps, handsome plated 6 and 3-light chandeliers, hanging lustres, wall argand lamps, valuable clocks, rich velvet pile and Brussel's carpets, Miniature Billiard and Bagatelle tables, portmanteaus, rich vases, table ornaments, fine cane iron sofas, first class carriages, sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, porcelain ware, &c., a great variety or sundry other articles at Byculla, next door to the Synagogue of the Jews.

On Thursday the 10th and Friday the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of Messrs. Ramtoola Sulliman & Co., winding up their firm.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Foolscap, Hand-made and Printing Papers.

On THURSDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 10 Cases Foolscap, Nos. 10 and 12.

Blue Laid
8 ,, Blue Laid hand made Royal, Imperial, Super-royal, Demy, Medium, and Foolscap Papers, 44, 72, 84, 25, 34 and 15 lbs. respectively.
3 Bales Fine Wove Printing Paper, 35 lbs.

SALE of Valuable Long Leasehold property, situate at Obelisk Road, and used as a Rope Walk.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the seventh day of October 1872, on the premises at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Rope Walk, and the several messuages, sheds, stables, wells and tanks standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Obelisk Road without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,185 square yards and 7 9ths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a public Mosque and partly by a public thoroughfare called Tank Street ; on or towards the west by a public passage and a large piece of ground upon which the sheds of various persons are standing ; on or towards the north by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government ; and on or towards the south by the Obelisk Road, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground are registered in the Books of the Collector and Assessor under Nos. 1880, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, 2377, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2754, and 2754, and the messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2.

The above property is held under a Lease, dated the 20th day of December 1862, for the period of 99 years from the 1st day of July 1862, renewable in perpetuity subject to rental of Rs. 400 per month, less ground rent, which is paid by the Lessor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale of the above property may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and Porcelain Ware, a superior Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, &c. &c. at Date Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY, the 8th day of October 1872, at 12 o'clock noon Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., &c., of John Hewitt, Esq., changing his residence, of which further particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

SALE of the Valuable House and Land lately belonging to the late Mr. Hunsraz Currumsey, adjoining the Byculla Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises (unless previous by disposed of privately), all that piece of land or ground together with a new house, one old dwelling-house, one fountain, one tank and huts erected standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,258 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and abutted and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north side thereof partly by the property of Hunsraz Currumsey, on or towards the east side thereof partly by property of Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, and partly by property of the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the south side thereof partly by property belonging to the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the west side by property belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and which said property is situated on the south side of the public road leading from Byculla over the Railway Bridge to Pareil.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (75) SEVENTY-FIVE per Share for the year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAID to the Registered shareholders of the Company on and after 1st Proximo, at the Office of the Manager, Victoria Buildings, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 17th September 1872.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside), London E.
ESTABLISHED 1842

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machine for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

STEAM SHIP CELLA will SAIL positively on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, October 2nd, for LIVERPOOL via Canal.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 5 P.M. on that date.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on THURSDAY next, the 3rd October, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM TO CUTCH MANDVIE,
Touching at Veravul, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

THE well-known S.S. PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on THURSDAY next, the 3rd October, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

NOTICE.—Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co.'s s.s. ARABIA will sail TO-DAY at 4 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 3 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agen's, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

NOTICE.—Any person having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT E. R. WOODWARD, 49th Regiment, is requested to forward the same within one month from this date, to the President of Committee of Adjustment.

MAJOR FITZGERALD,
Mhow, 28th September 1872. 49th Regiment.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be PLAYED THIS EVENING, the game commencing at half-past five. Members are requested to be punctual.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—1. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2. To receive the Report of the Tonnage Scale and Landing Charges Committee. 3. To appoint a Special Committee to consider and report on the Port Trust Bill. 4. To consider the question of the Transit Duties to be levied on Cotton and other articles under the New Municipal Bill.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st October 1872.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at their Premises, at Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1872.

II.—To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. F. F. Liddell-Grainger.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st PROXIMO until after the Meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE or EURASIAN CLERK, who can write English perfectly. His services may only be required for a few months, but possibly for a permanence.—Apply to "V.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for the Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Parell. Salary about Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Locomotive Superintendent, Parell Workshops, not later than October 8th.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 30th September 1872.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR.

A cheap Achromatic, powerful, and thoroughly serviceable Binocular Glass, having a large field of vision.

The framing of the instrument is of metal covered with morocco leather, and is furnished with the usual sun and spray shades. Price, complete with strong leather case and shoulder strap,

Cash Rs. 40 ; Credit Rs. 44.

A SELECTION OF FIRST-CLASS GLASSES,
with aluminium, and jointed frames, Transposing Eye Pieces, &c., &c.,
BY VOIGTLANDER, ROSS, ELLIOTT, AND OTHERS.
Telescopes, Microscopes, &c., &c.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH SEPT. 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	3,48,873 15 8	1726816 6 0
Rates ...	17,31,145	1246590 9 3	7,886 8 1	1289964 8 11
Duties—Town ...	5,03,000	342,063 14 7	1,305 7 0	1343870 7 8
Do. Tobacco ...	1,42,000	104 811 10 3	3,874 10 0	108686 4 3
Do. Liquor ...	1,22,139	37,980 4 0	.....	37,980 4 0
Conveyance ...	10,788	5,371 10 0	.....	5,371 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax ...	2,30,051	157,152 13 6	2,877 14 0	160030 11 6
Market Fees ...	2,11,574	154,149 13 5	1,944 15 3	3153 75 12 8
Hackjore Fees ...	2,26,800	154,026 4 11	8,945 10 7	172815 12 6
Health Dept. ...	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops ...	9,300	90,453 0 9	12,159 5 5	1-2612 6 2
Debt ...	15,00,000	1490,000 0 0	.....	1500000 0 0
Deposits ...	.....	158,328 9 11	.....	158328 9 11
Advances ...	1,20,000	90,872 8 11	1,115 11 5	91,988 4 4
Miscel.—Fines ...	15,000	17,813 14 11	970 3 3	18,784 14 11
Do. Receipts ...	9,748	20,287 10 0	133 0 0	20,420 10 0
Do. Fees ...	55,171	50,023 2 0	732 2 0	50,755 4 0
Do. Savings ...	2,142	3,939 13 8	325 15 1	4,256 12 9
Last Yr's Assets. ...	.....	9,223 6 11	.....	9,223 6 11
Total Rs..	49,02,174	4146913 0 3	89,750 4 9	4236663 5 0
		Grand Total Rs....		4413281 11 0

Disbursements.					
Superintendence ...	1,24,993	82,555 4 1	.....	82,555 4 1	
Assessment ...	56,193	36,492 1 5	.....	36,492 1 5	
Collection Dept. ...	84,158	55,803 12 6	1,174 10 0	56,778 6 6	
Police Account ...	3,76,462	259,241 14 9	.....	259241 14 9	
Health Dept. ...	8,89,033	859,939 1 7	6,436 7 3	866375 8 10	
Public Works—					
Establishment ...	72,464	47,297 1 10	21 9 2	47,321 11 0	
Lighting ...	1,50,000	190,314 14 11	.....	190314 14 11	
Watering ...	1,19,941	85,357 5 9	.....	85,357 5 9	
Repairs, Roads ...	2,43,947	216,3-9 13 6	14,848 15 9	2312218 12 9	
Do. Buildings ...	3,393	188 13 0	.....	188 13 0	
Impt. of Streets ...	50,000	919 8 10	.....	919 8 10	
Water Works. ...	70,254	124,516 12 2	6,296 4 6	131413 10 8	
Drainage ...	2,80,000	23,491 4 2	1,330 1 9	2-2821 5 11	
Vic. Gardens ...	3,000	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	
Workshops ...	.....	6,516 9 4	12 12 0	6,529 5 4	
Debt ...	6,72,724	465,156 8 2	30 0 0	465186 8 2	
Education ...	10,000	5,232 15 3	733 2 1	5,966 1 4	
Deposits ...	.....	71,736 3 2	.....	71,736 3 2	
Advances ...	20,000	62,082 9 0	21,371 10 7	783,454 3 7	
Plant & Stores ...	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11	
Miscellaneous ...	16,221	33,693 7 1	121 0 0	33,779 7 1	
Last Year's Liabilities ...	.....	1641980 11 10	4,640 0 11	164620 12 9	
Total Rs...	3392356	4317389 7 3	56,744 4 0	4774133 11 3	
Balance on 21st September 1872 ...				339147 15 9	
		Grand Total Rs. ...		1413281 11 0	

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

ON SALE, at Godowns of the Undersigned, and to arrive :—

FINEST AMERICAN KEROSINE.
(Special gravity for India.)
PORTLAND CEMENT, RED LEAD, TIN PLATES, BURNETT'S GIN, HENNESSY'S BRANDIES.
HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

REFERRING to the Advertisement which has appeared in this paper for the last fortnight, THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are still prepared to receive TENDERS for the above SECURITIES.

WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1872.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 10th October 1872, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs 100 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favour-ble terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 5th October, at 3-30 P.M.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth day of October, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of having an Account laid before the Shareholders by the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding of the Company has been conducted, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the Liquidators ; and NOTICE is also given, that at such Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—"That the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Asiatic Trading Company shall be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co."—Dated this 16th day of September 1872.

LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTLEBOYE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a SPECIAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY at the Office of the Company, the Resolution passed on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1872, declaring a DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 on each old share of Rs. 500 on each new, share was rescinded, and a Dividend of Rs. 200 on each old, and Rs. 50 on each new, share was unanimously declared payable on production of share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY next, the 1st October 1872, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 4th September 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held (by permission) at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1872, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1872.

2nd.—To receive a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Mr. J. Firth, resigned, and Mr. H. Newman, deceased.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18TH SEPTEMBER to 5TH OCTOBER 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Godowns, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1872.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
14th September 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 17th September to 1st October 1872 (both days inclusive).

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd issue. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	80
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
15,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245*
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	178 nl.
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1'3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10'2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196-5'1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Allvert Co. Kurrachee	1,090
350	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
800	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	8,350
300	2,000	1,850	30 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,040
200	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co	7810
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,450
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	575
300	5,000	2,000	135 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,040
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	640
120	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timeverly Press Co	800
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,190

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,550
600	1,200	all	70p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,235
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	27500
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	905
4,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,540
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,925
3,000	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010xd.
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	2,965xd.
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,000

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
57,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics Bldg's Co.	22
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	390
2,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	... Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	110
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10 9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 916 touch	16-13-6 to 14-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 112
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871-89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 120	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 28th Sept. compared with the statement issued on 21st Sept. :—

Liabilities.	21st Sept.	28th Sept.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	19,75,000	19,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	384,19,197	362,04,315
Do. do. do. at Branches.	25,10,640	26,00,235
Other Deposits	162,04,544	181,14,173
Post Bills	57,152	57,654
Cash Credits, undrawn	9,91,605	9,45,723
Rs.	652,58,118	649,97,100
Assets		
Government Securities	87,00,540	91,53,993
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	32,85,783	31,29,476
Loans, on Security of do do.	14,53,560	11,04,814
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,883	3,703
Bills Discounted	41,24,678	47,25,226
Stamps	6,615	6,578
Dead Stock Rs. 4,94,522		
Amount applied in reduction " 75,000	4,19,522	4,19,522
Bullion	21,41,221	21,30,973
Cash Balances with Correspondents	16,18,685	12,92,867
Cash and Currency Notes	431,92,628	430,30,051
Rs.	652,58,118	649,97,100

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 31st August 1872.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	177 8 3	129
Goods	92 13 5	39
Electric Telegraph	1 11 0	0
	278 0 8	168

CALCUTTA.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8 to 101-10.
4½ per cents. at Rs. 103-12 to 104-0.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,400 and 1,405.
National Bank shares a time-bargain contracts for 50 shares, at Rs. 110, exclusive of the dividend, for delivery in one month.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton £2; Wooden Ships £2; Myrabolns & Colr bds £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds £1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 7 per bale. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4½ per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Punjaub (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Sept. 27.
	Geraldine Paget	Duke	Calcutta, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Inkerman	Kirk	Calcutta.
	Lady Octavia	Welsh	Colombo.
	Orissa (s)	Shallard	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Surat.
	Excelsior (s)	Cowie	Cochin.

The ship Moss Rose, Smith, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Oreste, Trieste, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27 Mahratta (s) ..... Withers ..... Moulmein, Sept. 19.
Timash (s) ..... Hogg ..... Cardiff, July 26.
Dahlia (s) ..... Crawford ..... Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Canada ..... Cooper ..... Singapore, Sept. 12.
Allumbagh ..... Lowe ..... Madras, Sept. 21.
Atalantique ..... Grimard ..... Madras, Sept. 19.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30th September, 9-30 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Albatross (s), 12 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Urbino (s), 54 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.
British Flag, 10 cases gin, and 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Statesman, 25 cases claret, and 7 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 15 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
India (s) 35 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Arabia (s), 50 cases brandy, and 133 cases claret, Bouneviille and Sibille.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneuse, 200 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia (s), 122 bales rags, Lalli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Furbut & Co.; 37 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewsee & Co; 18 bales cotton, Mamedally Ebramjee; 25 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 25 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Cursondass; 23 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 124 bales cotton, Juvanmul Dulsookroy; 10 bales cotton, S. S. Narrelwala; 95 bales cotton, Manoor Hurrukchand; 30 bales wool, Dayall Ruttonsey; 8 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 16 bales wool Nandram Bhograj; 97 bags linseed, 486 bags surseed, and 38 bales rags, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1 bale cotton, Mahomed Ally Ebramjee; 40 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 25 bales wool, Nursee Veetuldass; 35 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 83 cases gums, J. Ghella; 1,225 bundles galls, R. Morarjee.
Arabia (s), 18,000 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 70 bales cotton; Jevraz Luckmichund; 100 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Australia (s), 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 4,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Hidalgo (s), 400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 48 bundles hides, Mahomed Premjee; 91 bundles hides, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 53 bundles hides, Momonjee Khanbhoy; 152 bundles horns, Laduck Dalsook; 129 bundles horns, Moledeena Veerjee; 80 bundles hides, Woomer Hoosen; 55 bundles E. teeth, Runsoriall Girdhurlal.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 4 bundles hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Arabia (s), 20 cases cassia, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 60 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 3 pots sandalwood oil, S. N. Tolatee; 25 bales twist, Jehangeerjee Hormusjee; 28 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales, cotton, Narondass Tribhowandass; 31 bales twist, Mungonlall Moyaram.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS—The Market closed quiet, and in prices we have no change to report. The up-country demand still continues very stagnant, but some of the Kurrachee buyers have of late begun to locate to a small extent, in consequence of which we have a slight improvement to report.

Below we give our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirting 40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 4 6 to Rs. 4 5 0
" " 40 " 39 " 7 lbs. " 4 11 0 to " 4 12 0
" " 40 " 30 " 8½ lbs. " 5 8 0
" Printers 26 " 30 " 3 lbs. " 2 4 6 to " 2 5 0
" Madapollums 32 " 24 " 3 lbs. " 2 2 0 to " 2 2 6
" (B. E.) 50 " 24 " 5½ lbs. " 3 12 0

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yds. 8½ lbs. Rs. 5 8 0
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 8½ lbs. " 5 8 0
500 " " " fine 40 " 39 " 8½ lbs. " 5 10 0
1,500 " " T. Cloth 29 " 24 " 4 lbs. " 2 6 6
1,000 " " Mad'pollums 32 " 24 " 3 lbs. " 2 2 3
500 " " " 53 " 24 " 5½ lbs. " 3 12 0
300 " White Dorias 36 " 12 " " 2 14 0
400 pairs White Dhoties 45 " 9 " " 1 12 0

COTTON.

100 Candies New Sawginned, deliv. 15 Mar. next...at Rs. 225
50 " " Oomrawuttee, " on the 10 Feb...at " 310
300 " " " " " ...at " 214 to 215
25 " Old Dhollera ready ...at " 198

METALS.

570 cwts. Yellow Metal Brazier ..... at Rs. 45 per cwt.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—30TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th September, 12-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 12 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 30th September, 12-1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th September, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 4 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 30th September, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 30th September, 2-25 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 55	0 14
" Galle	7 2	1 10
" Kurrachee	1 19	0 7
" Madras	1 15	0 21

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th September, 2-50 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th September, 11-50 A.M. via Turkey, 29th September, 11-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.
INDORE, 30th September, 5-10 P.M.—Sepoyee office closed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 30th Sept., 6-50 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 83.
CARWAR, 30th Sept., 5-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81½, barometer 30·00.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Howell, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on leave, from Poona.
Lucas, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.
Smith, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifles, to join, from Poona.
Morris, Major, Madras Infantry, on leave, from Nagpore.
Cookson, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.
Halberton, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Rajkote.
Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Davidson, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Leggatt, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Madras Regiment L. I., on furlough, to England.
Lucas, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on sick leave, to England.
Kiernander, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.
Dunn, Lieutenant, 62nd Bengal Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Kirke, Captain, 2-19th Bengal Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Louis, Major, 3rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifles, to join, to Baroda.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 7	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 8	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 19	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the severs Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Oct.	7	Monday	Nov.	18
"	"	14	"	"	25
"	"	21	"	Dec.	3
"	"	28	"	"	10
"	Nov.	4	"	"	17
"	"	11	"	"	24
"			"	"	31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is options and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the property to whom he lately lent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, KNIGHT, C.S.I.

A DEPUTATION for presenting the above ADDRESS will meet on TUESDAY, 1st October, at 5½ P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Elphinstone Circle. Gentlemen desiring to attend are hereby invited to do so.

Bombay, 28th September 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bhoolar can be taken across the Damaunugunga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been restored.

No parcel exceeding one maund in weight will be received at present for transmission north of Bhoolar.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILLESPIE—September 28th, at Poona, the wife of Captain Gillespie, 45th P. C. W. Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIDSON—HUNT—September 26th, by the Rev. W. Jones, at St. John's Church, Col. Isa, Lieut.-Col. A. Davidson, R.E., to Ellen Amelia, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Hunt, Vicar of Trinity Church, Waston-I-Mare.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—September 24th, at 12, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. Kentish Barnes, of a son.
WHITLEY—September 19th, at Ranchi, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Whitley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BETTELSEN—FRENCH—September 26th, at the Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. F. Welland, B.A., Victor William Bettelsen, Bengal Police, to Ada Caroline, fourth daughter of Henry G. French, Esq., late of Meerguage.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1872.

WE have been requested to bring to the notice of the public the obstructions that have been placed by the Maharaj (*i. e.*, the priest of the Valabhacharya sect) of Neriad in the way of the progress of Female Education, in order that the Government Educational authorities and others interested in the cause of Native Education may be enabled to remove them in time. All Bunnias in Neriad and other places in the Kaira zilla belong outwardly at least to the Valabhacharya sect; and Bunnias form the majority of the population of this zillah, and classes other than Bunnia also follow the doctrines of the Valabhacharya sect. It seems that Brijruttonjee, the Maharaj at Neriad, has issued a circular to the Mahajuns of that town and of neighbouring places, forbidding any man to send his daughter for education at a Government school, which, as there are no other schools in the zillah, comes to mean that no man shall have his daughter taught to read and write. If in violation of this order of His Holiness any person does so he shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50 and to higher punishment. The nature of which higher punishment is not precisely known. The Maharaj thus wants to undo by a breath from his mouth what the continuous exertions of a series of patriotic gentlemen in the course of twenty-four years, backed by the kind assistance of Government, had hardly succeeded in effecting.

The Bunnias and other inhabitants of Neriad have, as a matter of fact, not the least dislike for female education; and they may obey this circular, not because it expresses views consonant with theirs, but because it proceeds from an authority whose orders, in all matters, social, religious, political, and domestic, have up to this time been obeyed. They all know that the orders promulgated by the Maharaj are highly oppressive and vexatious, but will respect them, simply because his influence is sufficiently great with the Mahajuns to get them severely punished for disobedience. It is the duty as well as the interest of Government to see education making progress in all classes and sexes of its subjects. It is for this reason that large sums are annually spent on that account. It may therefore be argued that the Educational authorities should do something to prevent the injurious action of persons who, by virtue of some religious influence that they possess over a portion of Her Majesty's subjects, dissuade them from taking advantage of those means of improvement which Government liberally places before them. It is to be hoped that Government may be able to do something in this matter, and especially if it turns out that the Maharaj in trying to prevent female education has employed any means the use of which constitutes intimidation.

THE bread-eating community of Bombay will appreciate the advantages of being able to provide themselves with a clean, pure, and wholesome article of diet at a comparatively cheap rate. The bakery which Bapty Brothers has established in Falkland Road has satisfactorily emerged from the experimental to the successful stage, and the new flour bread may now be obtained by all who require it. The chemical and miscroscopic examination to which this bread along with others was recently submitted at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner has established for it a reputation which we trust it will never relinquish. It is only last week that we reviewed the report of Mr. Harris on the fine breads of Bombay, and it is not now necessary that we should do more than mention the remarkable freedom from all impurity which the sample of Bapty's bread presented. On this quality alone it might be considered to be entitled to public favour. But of that we will allow the bread-eating community to decide. We do happen to know, however, that during the past two months while Mr. Bapty has been engaged in his preparatory and somewhat experimental operations, and producing but a limited quantity daily, the public have beseiged the premises of an evening demanding supplies of the new bread, and many have been obliged to return disappointed. This will now be changed, and we refer approvingly to the advertisement of Bapty Brothers which appears to-day in the proper column in our paper, from which it will be seen that the new bakery will be in full operation from to-day.

There is something in the way in which this new bread business is to be established that may not commend itself to the public, and yet can be satisfactorily explained. In the first place then there will be no delivery of bread in houses. To obviate as much as possible the disadvantages of this plan, branch depots will be established in suitable localities. In the next place cash payment is made imperative. And in the third place there will be an afternoon delivery to begin with, to be followed by a morning and evening delivery if sufficient inducement is offered. But there is something to be said for the guiding principle which has influenced Bapty Brothers in making their business arrangements. That principle may be thus expressed: "To supply the bread-eating public with the purest quality of bread at the lowest possible rate." Anything that may interfere with the carrying out of this principle must be eliminated from the business; for, as Mr. Bapty contends, delivery in houses and monthly payments necessitate the employment of porterage and a book-keeping establishment, both costly items which would increase the price of the bread. It is wished to place the new bread within the means of the masses; and although it would be quite possible to supply the rich in their houses and leave payment to be made by monthly bills, the rate would be raised to cover the extra cost, and this would interfere with the principle which the proprietors have laid down for themselves. They believe, moreover, that the rich do not really desire to pay a higher price for their bread than is absolutely necessary. And if by establishing supply depots in convenient places the bread could reach the consumer quite as quickly and easily as when it is delivered in houses direct from the bakery, the proprietors believe that after the first difficulty of sending a short distance for the bread has been got over, both rich and poor will be satisfied with an arrangement which is so thoroughly economical. The way the rate of bread has hitherto been fixed in Bombay with reference to this delivery and postponed payment question, has been completely against the poor and in favour of the rich. Whether the bread is delivered in the house or purchased at a stall, the price is the same, and the poor receive unfair value. Bapty Brothers seek to equalize the price to all.

The advantages of cash payments are too apparent to require remark. In an extensive business a large outstanding would require to be provided for by a higher rate. And this would vitiate the principle that has been laid down by the proprietors.

About the period of delivery of the bread, we notice that the afternoon is the time selected. The usual delivery hour is in the early morning. With characteristic energy Bapty Brothers declare themselves prepared to institute a double daily delivery, morning and evening, if the public require it. And the public will be sure to encourage this delivery. The general relish for *fresh bread*, though everyone knows stale bread to be more wholesome, will be as keen as heretofore, and fresh bread will be in great and increasing demand. It fortunately happens that the almost total freedom from acid in Bapty's bread makes it much less objectionable when eaten fresh from the oven than bread highly charged with acid. A double delivery daily has some very great advantages to recommend it besides that of supplying hot rolls to the dainty palate.

We must say something about the price of the new bread. In nutritive properties Bapty's bread occupied the first place amongst the samples that were submitted to examination by Mr. Harris. In flesh-formers and heat-givers combined, as well as in phosphates, this bread stood pre-eminently high not only directly as to the proportion of its nutritive constituents, but relatively as to its price. Containing less moisture than the other breads, its feeding qualities were decidedly greater, while weight for weight it was sold at a cheaper rate than any of the other fine breads. At 12 loaves per rupee the payment for a single loaf has been found to be rather inconvenient, inasmuch as the rate was one anna and four pies. This is to be altered by increasing the weight of the loaf to 15 ounces and fixing the rate at one and a half anna, or six pice, or 10lb. of fine bread per rupee.

Bapty Brothers have displayed so much good sense in adapting their arrangements to suit the wants of the public that we make no doubt their efforts will be everywhere appreciated. In inviting visitors to the establishment in Falkland Road the proprietors show that they have no reason to be ashamed of their premises or of the processes which the bread undergoes in preparation. And indeed our own examination of the mill and bakery entitles us to say that both are first class and that a large capital has been exceedingly well laid out. Touching and handling of the flour, dough, and bread, have been reduced to the lowest minimum, and purity in every branch of the business is one of the most welcome things that meets the eye of the visitor.

We have perhaps said enough about the new bakery, and more than is usually said in our editorial columns about any new business. But as bread is an essential of diet in which the majority of our readers are more or less interested, our sympathies have been awakened on behalf of our enterprizing fellow-countrymen, and we believe them to be entitled to the general support of the bread-eating community. They have proved that good and wholesome bread can be prepared from pure flour; that kneading the dough with hands (dirty or clean) is not necessary, and that economy in price is quite compatible with excellence of quality. It would be unjust to say that men who have done these things in Bombay where they were never done before are not entitled to public recognition, and we wish them the fullest measure of success.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 30TH SEPT.

An accredited rumour is current that Lord Hatherley has resigned and that Sir Roundell Palmer will be his successor.

The detached squadron that visited Bombay has arrived at Portsmouth.

The reported outbreak of rinderpest in Lincolnshire is contradicted.

Sir Sydney Waterlow has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Two large mill owners at Preston have announced their intention of working only four days in the week.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.
Fair Dhollera 6¾d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10 13/16d. to 3d.
Oriental Bank Shares ..... £43 10s.
Chartered do. ..... £15.
" Mercantile Bank Shares .. £27.
Hongkong and Shanghai do. .. £45.
Total Coin in the Bank of France .... £31,250,000.
Do. Notes do. do. .... £95,875,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 96¾.
4½ do. do. ..... 99.
5½ do. do. ..... 106¾.
Consols ..... 92½.
The sum of £500,000 in Silver is coming from Mexico, and is expected by the middle of October next.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has left Simla for Kotegahur and Kooloo.

THE *Moulmein Advertiser* states that Mr. Dawson and Mr. Mark Fryar have discovered coal in Moulmein.

THE Glengary is now the Regulation pattern forage cap of the army at home, and will henceforth be supplied to all regiments in India when those of the Kilmar

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read a few days ago, with considerable surprise, a statement of the Hon. Mr. Tucker's,—I think in the Legislative Council,—to the effect that Government property was not assessed in England for municipal purposes. That statement *was* and *is* incorrect, though supported by the authority of the Advocate-General. The Government Dockyard, &c., are assessed and rates *are* levied. Confirmation of this statement could easily be obtained from England, by telegraph, in a few hours. J. P.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Paton's letter of Saturday does not in any way meet my suggestion that a detailed statement of the proceedings and accounts of the Bombay Scottish Education Society should be furnished in a printed form to each of its members. Your issue of the 23rd Dec. last contains the report of the Committee for that year as read by Mr. Boyd, but that report, however interesting, furnishes no data wherewith to judge of the real prosperity and stability of the Society. Mr. Paton's statement, therefore, that full accounts of the Society's proceedings are annually published in the newspapers is, I conceive, apt to mislead.

The statement of accounts, without which a correct idea of the Society's well-being cannot be formed, but which is out of place in the columns of a newspaper, ought to be regularly furnished to every member, as the practice is with other educational societies, and this, I hope, to see done at the next general meeting.

The Society is to some extent a public one, receives Government funds, and seeks public approval. That is my reason for making my suggestion in a newspaper. The innuendo exists only in Mr. Paton's imagination.

A SCOTCHMAN.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are a few points in a letter signed "The Strangers' Friend," which appeared in this day's issue of the *Indian Statesman*, that, as a visitor to the "Home" for some years, and, as I hope, a real and not affected "Strangers' Friend," I think it due to the public to notice; and I beg you will do me the favour to allow me space in your columns to do so.

First, then, as to the allegation that the pensioners who happen to be in the "Home" are a "dead loss" and "a continual drag" on the Society. Permit me to say that I have the means of knowing, which possibly the writer of the letter under notice has not, that there are only seven of this class there, and that, so far from these being a "dead loss," they contribute towards their support, and in no way can they be considered to impede the reception of any "destitute stranger" requiring the shelter of the "Home."

Second—As regards the boarders, it is self-evident that they are no loss to the Society; on the contrary, they have been a positive source of income to it; and it would be a pity to deprive these men, after they obtain situations with small salaries, of the privilege of remaining in the "Home" as boarders; especially as this not only benefits them but also the funds of the Society materially, and enables them, besides, to evince some gratitude for the protection they had received in their time of need, and also frees them from the necessity of resorting to some low lodging-house with its demoralizing influences. The "Strangers' Friend" can scarcely be really what his name proclaims, if he would advocate seriously the denial of the privilege hitherto accorded to these boarders; especially as this has not in any way prevented refuge being given to any destitute European seeking asylum in the "Home," but, on the contrary, has been the indirect means, through the profit accruing from these boarders, of enabling the Society to extend its benevolence more than it perhaps otherwise could. The managing committee are aware of the benefits derived from this system of boarding in connection with the institution; and if the last annual report of the Society and its accounts be referred to, it will be seen what a source of income the "Strangers' Friend" seeks to divert into another channel.

Third—I think it due to the worthy Superintendent of the "Home" to bear testimony against the false and, what I cannot help considering, the malicious statement, which I will charitably suppose the "Strangers' Friend" has been misled into making in the postscript of his letter. It will not escape observation that in one portion of the letter it is stated that the upper storey is capable of containing 60 or 70 men. If this be so, surely the lower storey would contain the same number. Now, during the period in which there was the greatest influx of Europeans, at the commencement of the rains as referred to, I have the means of knowing beyond doubt that there were never more than 60 men in the "Home"; so that, according to the showing of the informant of the "Strangers' Friend" himself, there was no necessity for the over-crowding sought to be made so much of. The fact is simply this, that, to avoid the possibility of anything like overcrowding, some men were transferred into a small bungalow adjoining the larger building. It is true a privy is close to this, but in no closer proximity than the latrines of private bungalows, and never allowed to be in an offensive state; so that none of the exaggerated horrors or fell dangers of disease so graphically described existed except in the imagination of the possibly diseased brain of the sanitation and sensitive-loving nerved informant of the "Strangers' Friend," who, by the bye, advocates the removal of the "Home" to the savoury and salubrious districts of Sonapore, Girgaum or Kalbadevie. The members of the committee of management, moreover, visited and inspected the "Home" during the period referred to, and were, I have reason to know, quite satisfied with all the arrangements, sanitary and otherwise.

I have to apologize for trespassing so far on your space; but I felt it due both to the Superintendent and to the public to refute the groundless statements which the "Strangers' Friend" has allowed himself to be misled into making, as I observed before, by his informant. One observation more, and it is this, that a vein of animus peeps through the whole letter which the Strangers' Friend" has been induced to write; and I trust he will allow me to give him a parting word of advice, which is, not to be too ready to give credence to the statements of informants who have a gift of imagining their facts, nor to publish such without verification.

Bombay, 28th September. VERITAS.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The dispensing of the services of the two watermen in the Elphinstone High School, and the great deal of inconvenience to which the boys and teachers have been thereby subjected, has created so great an agitation among them that I am sorry my pen could not possibly describe it.

Allow me to say, Mr. Editor, that the energetic principal, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, is not to blame for this, but it is the Director of Public Instruction, who has devised this novel method of curtailing the educational expenditure.

The only source now left to the boys in order to allay their thirst is a water-pipe where they have been not provided with "karasia" (glasses or goblets), as was always the case. For this reason the poor fellows have to drink water with their hands.

Sons of rich gentlemen can afford having one or two soda-water bottles, but where are the poor to go?

28th September. THIRST.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT KATTYWAR.—We learn that there was a heavy rain-fall at Kattywar on the 15th inst., but no damage was done to property.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were in all thirty-six European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

CHOLERA.—Four cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Saturday and Sunday—one in the Coppersmith Street, one in Bellasis Junction Road and two at Colaba.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. Constable Longdon has received a reward of twenty rupees, for arresting two deserters, one belonging to the ship Milbanke and the other to the Inkerman.

THE JUMBOOSEER MAHAJUN CASE.—We learn that the Mahajun case has created a great sensation at Jumbooseer. We learn further that two of the witnesses for the defence have been committed to the Sessions Court for trial on a charge of perjury.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Maratha named Nursoo Dhurmajee, a noted thief, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing four feet of lead water pipe, the property of M. Bejonjee Eluljee Soonawalla.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee a Hindoo woman named Tajee was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a silver neck ornament and a silver waist-chain, belonging to one Gunnesh Padma.

PILGRIMS FROM MECCA.—Last week 30 Japanese, 23 men, and 7 women arrived here by buggalow Furez from Aden. They report that they had been to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and when at sea the ship was burned, and that they had to come to Bombay *en route* to Java.

ENORMOUS FAILURE OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.—It is stated that a well-known Parsee merchant of this city, who was engaged in large transactions with China and other places, has stopped payment, and left for Damaun. The bankrupt is said to be Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee, and the liabilities are roundly stated at two crores.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a man named Abdoola Mahomed, a suspicious character, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in a public place, without giving any satisfactory account of himself. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 313 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 38 were unter sentences from the High Court, 225 from the Magistrates of Police, 27 from Military Courts Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 226 were natives, and the remaining 87 were Europeans.

THEFT IN A BUILDING.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a woman named Sukeena, was charged with theft, in a building used as a human dwelling, of sundry articles, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to one Ally Mahomed Abdoola. She was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN PARSEE AT DAMAUN.—The *Jam-i Jamshed* announces with regret the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Damaunwalla, brother of Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Damaunwalla, Dewan to the Raja of Dhurumpore, which event occurred at Damaun on Sunday. The whole town went in mourning and business was stopped for the day.

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF A HINDOO MAHARAJ.—The Kerwada widow marriage case has created a great sensation at Neriad. The Hindoo Maharaj of the place has issued an order to the Vaishnawas not to send their daughters to the girls' school there. If after this intimation any Vaishnava were to send his daughter to school he would be fined Rs. 50.

A PRESENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—A native contemporary states that the Chiefs of Kattywar intend to present some precious article to His Excellency the Governor as a token of respect and endearment. The Chiefs, it is said, were much pleased with the way in which their complaints regarding the opening of the Purdhan Court were heard by His Excellency.

THE RECENT FLOODS AT BULSAR.—A correspondent, writing from Bulsar, states—"The recent heavy rain has caused a damage of about a lac and fifteen thousand rupees in the town. The village of Deepla has been destroyed, and a number of vessels have foundered. On the 16th instant the district magistrate of Surat telegraphed to the mamlutdar of Bulsar to assist the sufferers."

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT PAR RIVER.—We regret to learn that cholera has broken out amongst the coolies employed in carrying merchandize and passengers' baggage across the break at the Par River on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The first case occurred on Friday, and the man attacked was at once sent off to Bombay, but another case which occurred on Saturday proved fatal. There are between a hundred and a hundred and fifty coolies employed at the break.

THE BREAKS IN THE B. B. & C. I. LINE.—The construction of a diversion for the conveyance of trains across the Damaungunga River has been so rapidly pushed forward by Mr. Bayley, engineer, that it is expected to be opened for traffic to-day. The part of the embankment between Bulsar and Billimoria which was washed away, and which was nearly two miles in extent, has been almost entirely restored. A gang of about 5,000 workmen have been employed upon it.

BURGLARY.—The Rev. Mr. F. L. Sharpin reported to the executive police on Saturday that some person had stolen from his house during the night one alpaca coat, a waist-coat, &c. It appears that the bed-room doors were left open, and a coolie was sitting in the back verandah, pulling the punkah, all night. The police suspected this man, but the complainant refused to give him in charge. A packet of powder and pot of ointment which had been removed from one of the rooms were found in the compound. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

THE MADRAS CHEATING CASE.—Last week the police arrested a man named Adolf Granner, a broker, on a charge of dishonestly receiving and assisting in disposal of stolen property, namely, one gold necklet set with amethyst and turquoise, one pair of gold wristlets, one pair of gold earrings, one pair of gold finger-rings, one gold neck-pin, four pairs of sleeve links, one pair of gold sleeve studs, &c., valued at Rs. 820, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. The prisoner was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and was remanded to jail till the 14th inst., pending certain instructions from Madras.

IT is with much regret we have to notice the intended departure of Mr. Theodore Cooke, Principal of the Poona Engineering College, who, it is alleged, has accepted the appointment of Director of Public Instruction in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam. All the pupils of the Civil Engineering College feel the approaching departure of Mr. Cooke acutely. During his career as Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College he has shown himself to possess most admirable talents, to be active, energetic, and candid; he has taken great delight in the education and welfare of his pupils.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—1ST OCTOBER.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

276-72—Jefferson and Payne—Bhawram Muddon G. v. Lalchund Guneshdass T.—No appearance.

429-72—Garud—Bal Mungesh Wagle v. Lalla Kanhaya P.—Thacker and Chalk; and Shamrao.

456-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Vunonjee Narayenjee and others v. Tejpall Jetsey—No appearance.

476-72—In person—Custoor Sacla and others v. Hurychund Ballajee and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coostna Currnee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch—Part hear'd.

Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.

SHORT CAUSES.

733-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nurseydass Jetram v. Sungapa bin Sevmoorty and others—Garud.

443-72—Jefferson and Payne—Oomabhoy Ruthesing and others v. Bhughdass Sewlall—No appearance.

467-72—Manisty and Fletcher—The National Bank of India, &c. v. C. D. Leggatt and another—Leathes and Crawford.

486-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Moir and another v. Jewraj Dhunjee—No appearance.

487-72—Hope—Muncherjee Eduljee v. Madowdass Ghella—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

322-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—His Highness Tookajee Maharaj H. v. Petamberdass Narayenjee—Dallas and Lynch.

542-70—Jefferson and Payne—Jairaj Peerbhoy and others v. Elden Stewart Cairy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Veljibhoy Khaigar v. Peerbhoy Esoobjee and another—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

553-71—Tyabjee—Morarjee Poonjah v. Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

448-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Runchordass Jairam v. Dadabhoy Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

488-72—Leathes and Crawford—Hajee Ali Mahomed v. Henry Martin.

SHORT CAUSES.

415-72—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and Mediterranean Bank v. Roychund Dipchund—No appearance.

478-72—A. Framjee—Pallonjee Pestonjee v. Thomas Randall—No appearance.

481-72—M. H. Khan—Shujawoodin Tyabjee and others v. Fatmabai, widow, and others—Tyabjee.

485-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—William Ramsden Price and others v. Doongersey Gopejee—Macfarlane & Skipsey.

Matter for hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of Bombay and Kattywar Financial Association—Aga Alli Akbar, contributory. Hajee Abboo Bebanee, claimant.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Monshee—Prescot and Winter.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo deAzavido and another, v. petitioner.

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund SewJass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tullockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.

467-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper, Sutt ybhamabai, widow, v. Balkamoon, widow.

745-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondas Nensey and others, Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Jefferson and Payne, and Craigie, Lynch and Owen

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP STAMBOUL was hauled out from the Mazagon dock yesterday.

THE S. S. EXCELSIOR, 898 tons, Captain W. Cowie, sailed yesterday in ballast for Cochin.

THE SHIP MOSS ROSE, 787 tons, Captain H. Smith, will sail today for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Surat with a general cargo and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE ship BRISTOLIAN, 915 tons, Captain J. Morgan, arrived on the 29th instant from Liverpool (June 5) with a cargo of 1,172 tons coals, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Orissa, 1,119 tons, Captain J. D. Shallard, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, took the following cargo:—19 bales wool, for Liverpool; 41 cwts. ivory, 74 cwts. horns, 1,060 corges hides, 2,500 corges goat skins, and sundries, and Mr. E. S. Fraser as an additional passenger, for Venice.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAUB, 686 tons, Captain T. Saunders, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (September 27) with the following cargo:—165 bales wool, 29 packages indigo, 3 bundles silk, 1147 bags grain, 59 bundles skins, 36 bales hides, 1 bag ivory, 7 packages glazed pottery, 22 packages stores, 2 bags pistachio nuts, and 107 bales cotton to be transhipped to different ports; and the following passengers:—Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Carmer, Mr. Hauson, Mr. Stranack, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Lucas, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE following passengers will sail to Europe per Messrs. Rubattino & Co.'s s. s. Arabia to-day at 4 P.M.:—For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. H. Johnstone and four children, Mr. Johnstone's European nurse. For Genoa—Mr. F. W. Peterson, Mr. E. Shrotqui, Mr. Battel, Mr. Guiseppe. For Naples—Captain Durand and the Rev. Mr. Lorenzo. For Messina—The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and two daughters. For Leghorn—Mr. Pietro Seedi. For Suez—Mr. G. Mansers, Mr. Ali Mahomed and three servants, and four natives, deck. For Aden—Two natives, as deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BEHAR, 1190 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, arrived on the 29th instant from China, &c., with the following cargo:—From Hongkong—933 bags sugar, 917 packages camphor, 12 rolls and 16 bundles matting, 7 tubs dry fruit, 2 chests tea, 134 packages silk, 5 cases vermillion, 4 cases wearing apparel, 1 case fire crackers, 20 tubs Chinaware, 27 cases preserves, 40 bags dry ginger, and sundries. From Singapore—12 packages China cubebs, 2 cases mace, 20 cases wearing apparel, 40 bales patch leaves, 1 parcel gold ware, 236 bundles rattans, 3 cases nutmegs, 104 bags sugar, 245 slabs tin, 569 bags pepper, 163 cases benjamin, 4 cases mace, and 50 bundles mats. The following is the transhipment cargo for different ports:—6 cases tea, 259 pieces hides, 19 baskets sugar, 12 tubs crockery, and 25 packages patch leaves.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following is an alphabetical list (according to surnames) of the candidates who have passed the first examination for the Degree of L. M. in connection with the Bombay University:—

First Division.—Suleman, Sumsudin Jivabhai.

Second Division.—Anatao, John Alcantara; Bennett, Bejonjee Pestonjee; Baruchа, Rustomjee Pestonjee; Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente; Damunia, Phirozshah Jamsetjee; Hakim, Abdul Gunni; Khambata, Jamsetjee Dinshaw; Naanvati, Rustomjee Hormusjee; Nariman, Kaikhoshru Sorabjee; Nunes, Ignacio Domingos; Pathak, Krishnarao Gopal; Patvardhan, Venayek Ramchundra; Postvala, Muncherjee Sorabjee; Saraiya, Ramdas Gungadas.

RATEPAYERS' MEMORIAL ON THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

WE are sorry that the demands of space compel us to strike out the less important clauses of this memorial:—

To His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The Humble Memorial of the Committee of the Residents and Ratepayers of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That in June last your memorialists had the honour to submit certain representations in respect of the Municipal Bill, No. 3 of 1872, pointing out what in their opinion were the most objectionable provisions of the bill, and suggesting such modifications in its various sections as appeared to them desirable in the interests of good government and for a successful working of the Act itself.

2. That owing to changes in the *personnel* of the executive Government and other causes, the consideration of the bill was not resumed by the Legislature till the 27th July last, when at a meeting of your Hon'ble Council held at Poona, the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker moved for an extension of time to the select committee to present its report and for the addition of other members to the committee.

3. Your memorialists observe that the select committee so appointed have revised the bill and submitted a report thereon, from which, however, two of the members have recorded their dissent.

4. Your memorialists cannot but re-echo the feeling of disappointment which is generally expressed throughout the island that the bill, as revised and reported upon by the select committee, fails to meet the most pressing wants of the city in the matter of improved control over its municipal affairs, and of greater economy in the expenditure of municipal funds. Moreover, your memorialists find that the bill bears evidence throughout, as the Hon. Mr. A. J. Forbes has truly remarked, of 'a marked distrust of the whole system of municipal government which it inaugurates.' They observe that in the amended bill Government have indeed professed a desire to make more liberal concessions in favour of popular representation than were offered in the original bill. But the unpleasant fact cannot be concealed, that the so-called concessions are hampered by restrictions and qualifications which make them practically valueless. It would appear as if the concessions had been made with a pre-determination to render their results entirely nugatory, with a studied desire throughout that the constitution, as presented by the bill, shall collapse, as it must necessarily collapse; that the Act shall be unworkable; that its objects shall be frustrated; that the entire blame of the failure shall rest on the representatives of the people; and that the citizens of Bombay, on failure of the first experiment shall cease to assert their claims to representation for at least a considerable time to come. This may seem strong language, but your memorialists cannot impress too strongly on the attention of your Excellency in Council that this is the *general opinion and feeling* regarding the bill in Bombay,—the place for which it is intended.

5. Your memorialists need hardly observe that in opening a new career of self-government to the people of this city, it was of all things necessary, on the part of the select committee especially, after having recognised the principle of representation to the extent conceded in the bill, to see that as few difficulties as possible were thrown in the way of the people's commencing that career fairly; to retain in the hands of Government as little of control and powers as was consistent with safety; to transfer most of that control and those powers to the Town Council and the Corporation with the view of affording them a wider scope of action; to provide that if the city did not commence its new career free of debts and liabilities, yet it should be placed in a position to meet them and other obligations without resorting to fresh taxation, but by making it obligatory upon Government to contribute to the Municipality *its fair share of municipal rates and taxes.* Instead of this, your memorialists regret to find that every conceivable difficulty has been thrown in the way of making local self-government anything like a success if not wholly a failure. The admission of intelligent and educated classes of the native community in the Corporation has been rendered impracticable by the nature of the qualifications required from the members. So needlessly circumscribed are the powers of the Town Council, that it would be unworthy of its name, which is a mere delusion as applied to it under the present circumstances. The new Corporation again has not only to encounter heavy debts and liabilities brought on by the extravagance and recklessness of the past regime, but has to face new and increasing obligations which the bill imposes without opening to it any additional legitimate sources of income. In this respect it would seem that a studious attempt has been made to heap obligations upon obligations on the Corporation without the remotest thought given to the question as to how they are to be met unless by resort to a supplementary rate productive of increased vexation, misery and discontent throughout the population. In fact, the entire bill has been framed in a spirit which, while it leaves the maximum of powers to Government and its nominee, the Municipal Commissioner, in all affairs which practically concern the interest of the Municipality, gives the minimum of control over the city's affairs to the Town Council and the Corporation, with the maximum of obloquy which the practical working of the bill is sure to produce.

7. Your memorialists observe that section 4 of the bill has since the report of the Select Committee undergone a change in Council, and that the qualifications of a member of the Corporation are now restricted to a payment of Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 100 a year. Your memorialists, however, regret to find that this payment of Rs. 50 a year is confined only to the house rate, and police and lighting rates. They do not see why the payment should be limited to these rates, and not extended to *all* descriptions of municipal rates and taxes. The restriction will only have the effect of shutting out a numerous class of rate-payers, European and native, who, by their intelligence, education and business habits may be expected to evince an active interest in the discussion and management of municipal affairs. They think it but just to the ratepaying community that the qualifications of a member of the Corporation should be extended to the payment *indiscriminately of all* municipal rates and taxes, including the wheel tax, water rate, &c.

8. The same remarks apply to section 6, which fixes the qualifications of an elector. Here also your memorialists beg to suggest that the payment should be extended to *all* municipal rates and taxes, and not confined to the house rate and police and lighting rates.

10. Your memorialists regret to find that the Town Council is so constituted under the bill as to be a mere shadow of a body instead of a reality. So limited is its scope of action, so completely circumscribed are its civic powers, that it is a misnomer to designate it a Town Council. It is a mere Board of Audit whose functions might as well be performed by two as by twelve members, with a saving to the Municipal funds of more than fifteen thousand rupees a year. Your memorialists hardly think that with the limited powers now conferred upon it a seat at its board would be much coveted by the members of the Corporation. They are strongly of opinion that many of the powers conferred by the bill on Government and on the Municipal Commissioner may safely be entrusted to the Town Council, who may, for instance, go into all details connected with the appointment, remuneration, or dismissal of assistant commissioners, assessors, collectors of taxes, accountants, overseers, inspectors, and clerks, in fact, of all officers of the Municipality in receipt of salaries above Rs. 150; who, being satisfied of the complaints of over assessment, may direct assessment books to be altered or amended accordingly; who may have the management of the Vehar Water Works; who may hear appeals against any rate or tax charged under the provisions of the bill, and who, in fact, may exercise a general control over all such matters as are included under the heads of general conservancy, such as water supply, building regulations, general sanitary regulations, regulation of offensive and dangerous trades and depots, of slaughter-houses, places for the disposal of the dead, registration of births and deaths, and with general provisions for the carrying out of this Act.

14. Sections 40 and 41 place the Corporation at the mercy of any person who may choose to harass it by complaining to Government of any default on its part in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Nothing could be more humiliating, in the opinion of your memorialists, than for the Corporation to be treated in the manner proposed therein. The procedure relating to the employment of a person to conduct the duties which the Corporation may have failed to perform, and that connected with the recovery of expenses incurred for the performance of those duties, are calculated to degrade the Corporation, which it is the duty of Government by all means to remove. Your memorialists cannot think that this is the right way of compelling the Corporation to do its duties. Such a summary power as is proposed by these sections to be vested in Government is entirely subversive of all confidence in the Corporation. It, in fact, strikes at the root of the Corporation's independence and power of self-government. Even in the name of sanitary improvements the Corporation may be made to expend money in schemes of doubtful utility. Now if it fails to do its duties, the best way for Government to compel it to do would be, in the opinion of your memorialists, to move the High Court for a writ of mandamus, which would give the Corporation an opportunity of defending itself.

15. By section 42 of the bill the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Act is vested in the Municipal Commissioner, whose nomination and dismissal will rest with Government. Your memorialists cannot see how local self-government is sought to be promoted by the bill when the highest person in the service of the Municipality is not to be nominated by the Corporation, and when he is rendered independent of the Town Council and of the Corporation in the exercise of most of his duties and powers; notwithstanding the fact that any undue or unjust exercise of those powers may have the effect of making the Corporation pecuniarily liable. The vesting of all executive power solely in the Commissioner makes the Town Council a mere nonentity. Your memorialists therefore suggest the expediency of allowing the Corporation to appoint the Municipal Commissioner, of vesting in the Town Council and the Corporation most of the powers now conferred upon the Commissioner, and of providing that in the exercise of such of the executive powers as may be conferred on the Commissioner, he should be subject to the general control of the Town Council.

17. By section 49, the Municipal Commissioner is empowered to make certain appointments such as those of assistant commissioners, assessors, collectors of taxes, accountants, overseers, inspectors, clerks, and other subordinate officers and servants. All appointments of superior grades in the service of the Municipality, your memorialists consider, should properly rest with the Town Council, though they may, in the first instance, be proposed by the Commissioner, to whom, however, may be left all appointments of which the salaries do not exceed Rs. 150 per month in each case.

19. Your memorialists view with alarm the consequences likely to result from section 51 of the bill by which every member of the Town Council is held to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code. By the operation of this section, it is quite possible that any member of the Town Council who, conscientiously thinking it to be a misapplication of the public money, refuses to vote funds for carrying out any one of the numerous and widely comprehensive objects of public safety, health, instruction, and convenience, may be looked upon either as having disobeyed the law or as having caused some injury to any person or persons for whose benefit Municipal money was to be expended in a particular manner. And the result of such refusal would probably be that the member of the Town Council would be liable thereby to all the pains and penalties provided for in section 166 of the Penal Code. Your memorialists put it to your Excellency in Council whether this is a proper position for any respectable person to occupy who consents to be a member of the Town Council, and whether under the circumstances thus pointed out, it is possible that any person having any self-respect would consider it worth his while to accept a seat at the Council Board.

20. Your memorialists beg to repeat what they have urged in para. 24 of their last memorial in regard to the exemption of lands and buildings owned and occupied by Government from payment of the house rate and occupiers' rates. They cannot but consider it to be a manifest and intolerable injustice to the general body of ratepayers, especially after the discontinuance by Government of their contribution, towards the maintenance of the city police, that whereas the poorest owner of a hut is required to pay his dues to the Municipality, Government, who ever since Act II. of 1865 came into operation have owned considerable property in the island, should disclaim their liability to contribute to those rates. It is needless for your memorialists to observe that the buildings owned by Government enjoy, equally with private property, all the benefits of protection by the police, and of lighting and conservancy. The argument that 'rating Government property would be equivalent to making revenue rateable; and that it would consequently be equivalent to give the Corporation of Bombay the power of taxing the general public throughout India for local municipal purposes,' loses its force when it is considered that as representatives of the general public, the local Government, owning or occupying buildings in Bombay, cannot in common fairness and justice be exempted from contributing their share of the cost of such protection and conservancy. It is well known that the local Governments of Calcutta and Madras contribute their fair share towards municipal taxation for buildings owned or occupied by them. With respect to the argument of the Hon. Mr. Mayhew, that there is no common basis upon which municipal rates can be levied upon Crown property in the same way as they can be levied upon the citizen and the subject, your memorialists have taken the opinions of counsel of considerable legal knowledge and experience on the legality or otherwise of the exemption. These opinions they append herewith for the information of your Excellency in Council. It will be seen that Mr. Anstey thinks that 'the immunities of Crown property, where they exist by English law, do not of necessity exist in India.' If it were otherwise, Crown property in Calcutta and Madras would not have been made liable to any taxation for municipal purposes, but the fact of the same being actually taxed in those towns shows that there is a strong presumption against the exemption of Crown property in India.

22. Your memorialists are under the painful necessity of protesting against section 86, which provides for the levy of an annual rate not exceeding three per cent. for defraying the expenses of the police of the city of Bombay and for the prevention of mischief from fires, and directs that if the proceeds of the rate be insufficient "to provide the total annual amount which may be fixed as necessary for the above-mentioned purposes by the Government," the deficiency shall be supplied from the Municipal fund. Under this section the Corporation has no control over the expenditure for the police and for the prevention of fires, and Government have the power of demanding payment of any amount they like for these purposes. Your memorialists sincerely trust that your Hon. Council will refrain from sanctioning such an unfair arrangement by which an unlimited liability is sought to be imposed on the Municipality of Bombay. Your memorialists beg to draw the attention of your Hon'ble Council to the fact that the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras are not treated with such injustice in this matter. Bengal Act XI. of 1867 gives to the Calcutta Municipality full control over the expenditure for the city police of Calcutta, to which the Bengal Government still contributes one-fourth, whilst by Madras Act, No. IX. of 1865 the Municipality of Madras is required to pay only one twenty-fourth part of the total cost of the town police. By Bombay Act No. XXV. of 1858 the Municipality of Bombay was required to contribute only one-fourth the amount of police expenditure. Since the passing of Bombay Act No. II. of 1865 Government have increased the police expenditure from 2½ lacs of rupees to close upon 4 lacs, and to add to the hardship, your Excellency's predecessor withdrew last year the Government contribution of one-fourth, thereby enhancing the debts of the Corporation which now amount to nearly a crore of rupees. Under these circumstances your memorialists solicit your Hon. Council to expunge the above-mentioned most objectionable section from the amended bill, and to substitute another providing for the continuance of the Government contribution, and giving the Corporation such control over the police expenditure as is vested in the Calcutta Municipality by the Bengal Legislature with the sanction of the Supreme Government.

23. Your memorialists are of opinion that the obligation imposed upon the Corporation in section 98 to levy a supplimentary rate on the community is open to the gravest objections. It opens a door to extravagance, and encourages the highly pernicious system of exceeding the budget grants annually sanctioned by the Corporation; while it takes away the only check to economy in expenditure, viz., the necessity to stick to the budget grants. If executive officers find that they have resource in the supplementary rate upon which to fall back in case of excessive expenditure, all motives to economy in husbanding the ordinary revenues of the Municipality will be at an end, and budget grants will be a sham and a delusion. Your Excellency's Council cannot have forgotten that even without this inducement, and in the face of restraints and checks imposed by law, the late Municipal regime managed to involve the Municipality in enormous liabilities and debts. It therefore need no prophets to say what would be the result of the present proposal. In fact, your memorialists are at a loss to see how the very causes which have compelled the present amendments in the law should be made to reappear in an aggravated form instead of being entirely removed by this bill.

29. In enumerating in section 136 the purposes of public safety, health, instruction, and convenience to which the funds of the Municipality are expressly authorised to be devoted, it appears to your memorialists that the framers of the bill have altogether lost sight of one of the main objects for which it has been deemed necessary to alter the Municipal Act, namely, to afford financial relief to the Municipality. Several of the purposes to which the application of the funds is extended comprise objects which clearly do not strictly fall within the functions of the Municipality, but are more properly objects of aid from State funds and of individual and public charities. No valid reason exists for compelling the Municipality of Bombay by law to construct and maintain hospitals, dispensaries and lunatic asylums, public halls, public libraries and museums, schools and colleges. The income of no municipality which has no landed property or funded sources of income to fall upon, can suffice for carrying out such objects. Instead of affording any relief to the embarrassed state of the Municipality, the bill simply puts additional burdens on the people; while the Government, owning considerable landed property over the island, deems it fit to withdraw, at a most critical period in the history of the Municipal administration in Bombay, its contribution to the police—the police which protects that property. Nor does it cancel any portion of the heavy Vehar Water debt, for which its own officers were responsible and which represents no equivalent given to the Municipality. When this section, moreover, is read in conjunction with sections 49 and 41 of the bill, your Excellency in Council will, your memorialists trust, find what unjust pressure can be brought to bear upon the Corporation in regard to carrying out many of the objects mentioned in this section, by any person complaining to Government that the Corporation is not fulfilling its duties in the matter of particular works.

30. The liability sought to be imposed on the Municipality by section 137 for making adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning, draining and lighting of the city and for maintaining the public streets and roads is, in the opinion of your memorialists, of too sweeping a nature. It may commit the Corporation, for instance, to a scheme of drainage which may land it in debts, of the magnitude of which neither the Corporation nor Government can have any adequate idea. Again, your memorialists think it simply fair to the Corporation when committed to liabilities provided for in this section, that the Esplanade Fee Funds shall be made over to the Corporation to be appropriated by it for the purposes of this section.

31. In all matters of general conservancy such as water supply, building regulations, regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, slaughter houses, public and private markets, power to make by-laws, and in all cases where there is any likelihood of the Corporation incurring by its actions or by the action of the Commissioner *any pecuniary liability*, it is absolutely necessary, your memorialists submit, that the exercise of the extensive and arbitrary powers proposed to be conferred by the bill on the Commissioner should be subject to the control of the Town Council. Your memorialists cannot too often repeat that, as at present constituted, the Town Council is a mere cypher, while the entire control over municipal affairs, which must strictly belong to it, is given to the Commissioner. This, your memorialists beg respectfully to add, is a repetition of the mistake of Act II. of 1865, and is one of the most prominent defects of the bill, and unless removed, they despair of the Act working with any success at all. Feeling that your Excellency in Council would be disposed to remove this blemish, your memorialists beg to suggest that sections 141, 142, 144, 152, 158, 162, 169 to 176, 179, 186 to 188, 194 to 196, 199, 207, 211, 213, 214, 217, 218, 220, 230, 236, 238, 239, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 265, 266, 267, 293, and 296, and others of a similar character, be so modified as to leave to the Town Council sufficient powers to check and control the Commissioner in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the Act.

40. Your memorialists cannot help looking upon section 225 as giving a most unwarrantable stretch of authority not only to the Commissioner but to his subordinates in permitting them for the purpose of inspection to enter into any place *on mere suspicion* that an offence against the Act is being committed there 'without notice and at any hour and without being liable to any action or other proceeding in respect of any damage which may be necessarily caused by such entry, or by any necessary force used for the purpose of effecting the same.' Your memorialists observe that the right of entry or rather forcible entry into a private dwelling-house here given is one not even exercised by the police. They fear very much that it is apt to be abused, and earnestly beg your Excellency in Council not to sanction such oppression

peal from the order of Mr. Justice Gibbs, and yet they asked the Court, which had not heard the case and knew nothing about it, to grant them leave to appeal to the Privy Council. (Berry v. Butlin, 1 Moore's Privy Council Cases; Edgeworth v. Swift, 4 Brown's Parliamentary Cases, p. 684; Mellish v. Richardson, Cl. and F., p. 224.)

Mr. Justice Bayley—Has the point been raised at Calcutta?

Mr. Anstey—No, my Lord, I take it upon myself to say that such a case has not occurred in either of the other presidencies.

Mr. Justice Bayley referred to 18 Calcutta Weekly Reporter, p. 179.

Mr. Anstey said if leave was granted by this Court to appeal to the Privy Council, that tribunal would have no judgment to go upon or anything to guide them, except the judge's order. If the other side had appealed to this Court, and if this Court had affirmed Mr. Justice Gibbs's order, then they might well have asked for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. (Fleming v. Dunlop, 7 Cl. and F., p. 90; Tronson v. Dent, 8 Moore's Privy Council Cases, p. 419.) No appeal is granted to the Privy Council unless the value of the suit be over Rs. 10,000. There was no final decree in this suit, and, therefore, no certain sum was yet ascertained. An appeal was granted to the Privy Council in case an important point of law was involved; but what was the important point of law involved in this order, which was merely an order for an inspection of the plaintiff's books? (Brown v. McLaughlan, L. R., 3 P. C., 398.)

The Chief Justice—What is the nature of the suit?

Mr. Anstey said Rahimbhoy brought a suit against Sonabaee for the performance of certain promises. She charged him, as her late husband's trustee, with having defrauded her and applied for and obtained an order for the inspection of his books. It must be borne in mind how jealously the Privy Council exacted the condition that the point of law referred should be an important one; and if their Lordships granted an appeal, what was the point of law in this case that was of any interest except to Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and his brother Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy? Was there any point of public interest, or even of interest to the Khoja community? The learned counsel asked the Court to refuse the motion, and with costs.

Mr. Marriott, in reply, stated that the claim in the plaint was given at Rs. 1,40,000, and was, therefore, above the limit of an appealable case. The application for an inspection of plaintiff's books had been made from vindictive motives. The matters in difference between the parties were referred to arbitration, and an award was made after inspection of the books; and now the other party were seeking to go behind the award and to get an inquisitorial inspection. Section 39 of the Letters Patent provides for interlocutory orders of a final nature; and the learned counsel contended that section 40 could not be limited to orders merely final. Unless the words of the old and the present charters were similar, rulings on the old charters could not possibly apply to the construction of the present charter. After commenting upon some of the cases cited at the bar, the learned counsel contended it had always been considered there was no appeal to this Court from an order in chambers, and therefore trusted that leave to appeal to the Privy Council would be granted to his clients.

Sir Charles Sargent, in disposing of the motion, said the Court were of opinion that the motion must be refused. Whether or not this order fell within the wording of section 40, that section, the Court thought, contemplates such orders as have been made in appeal, or such as are made by the Court on the original side, or those from which no further appeal lies to this Court. Any other decision would lead to absurd conclusions; for this Court would have to grant leave at once from an interlocutory order, while, in the case of a full judgment, an appeal would lie in the first instance to this Court. Nor does this order come under section 15 of the Letters Patent. The Court could not see what reason there was for at once sending an interlocutory order on appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. That could not have been in the contemplation of the Legislature. Their Lordships did not express any opinion as to whether an order of this sort came within the meaning of the interlocutory order referred to in section 40 of the Letters Patent. And this order being merely an order on a mere matter of practice, the Court had no discretion to grant leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he concurred with what the Chief Justice had said. His Lordship did not think the Court could grant leave to appeal from such an order unless it had already been heard by it on appeal in the first instance. The Court had to exercise a sound discretion in granting such leave as was asked for. If so advised, the parties would still have an opportunity of presenting an appeal to this Court, as the time for presenting an appeal had not yet expired. The motion must be refused with costs.

Mr. Justice Green said he entirely concurred. The Privy Council would have great difficulty in knowing what was the practice of this Court if such an appeal went up to it. The motion must, therefore, be refused with costs.

Mr. Marriott applied for leave to file an appeal to this Court, as this was the last day.

The Chief Justice—I think you ought to go to Mr. Justice Gibbs first.

The Court refused the motion with costs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of His Excellency the Governor assembled again on Saturday, the 14th inst., in the Council Hall at Poona. There were present:—

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Hon. H. P. St.G. Tucker.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.
The Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.

Section seventy-eight was agreed to and stands part of of the bill.

Section eighty was passed and stands part of the bill.

Section eighty-one was passed and stands part of the bill.

In line 20, section eighty-two, "after" was substituted for "of" after "days." The section was then agreed to and stands part of the bill.

In line 3, section eighty-three, "shall" was inserted between "or" and "be."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought it was hardly necessary to make a penal offence of neglecting to give notice of an alteration to a house.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought it was very necessary, because unless there was a penalty no attention would be paid to the direction of the law in this matter.

The clause was passed as amended and stands part of the bill.

Clause eighty-four was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Clause eight-five was agreed to and stands parts of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said regarding section eighty-six—Your Excellency—To provide for the annual expense of the city police and Fire Brigade the present law authorizes the imposition of an annual rate of not less than two per cent. and not more than three per cent., whereas in the present bill it is proposed to impose such rate "as shall be sufficient to provide the total annual amount which may be fixed as necessary for these purposes by the Government after consideration of any representation which the Corporation on scrutiny of the estimates submitted to them by the Municipal Commissioner may think fit to make." And in section 89 it is further provided that if at the close of any year there has been an excess of expenditure on this account over and above the amount received on account of the police rate for the said year, "the Corporation shall forthwith" increase the rate for the year next following to such "extent as may be necessary to cover the same;" but if the receipts should exceed the expenditure, the surplus is to be applied in diminution of the rate for the next year as to the Corporation may seem convenient, such increase or diminution in any case being not less than one-half per cent. Having thus glanced at the difference between the existing and the proposed law I will now proceed to shew to your Excellency how the new measure if carried will press heavily upon the house-owners. Although the police rate is ostensibly an occupiers' tax it actually falls upon the bulk of the house-owners in Bombay. The great depression of trade which has lasted now for some years in an essentially commercial town like Bombay has been accompanied by great distress, and the Municipal taxation introduced in July 1865 by Act II. has been severely felt by the people. The house-owners, as I shall presently shew, have to pay in all eighteen per cent. on the rateable value of their property. To be explicit; altogether there are about 21,000 houses; of these about 14,000 are small tenements occupied by the owners themselves, 4,500 belong to persons who let them for rent, bearing themselves all occupiers' rates; so that there are only 2,500 for which the occupiers' rates are paid by the tenants. The result of the enquires which I have made convinces me that the owners of 18,500 out of the 21,000 houses have at present to bear the entire municipal taxation which is imposed upon house property, whether it be in the shape of landlords' taxes or of occupiers' rates, which for the past few years have been 6 per cent. house rate, 2 per cent. police rate, 2 per cent. lighting rate, 5 per cent. water rate, 3 per cent. halalcore cess; altogether 18 per cent. Section 103 of this bill imposes upon the owners of houses sub-let in portions the obligation of paying all occupiers' rates. When that section is passed the number of tenants in Bombay who will have to pay the occupiers' rates will be further reduced from 2,500 to 472. These figures I am quoting also appear in the report of General Marriott's committee. Now, considering that all these rates fall particularly upon the poor class of house-owners, and that with a pressure amounting almost to confiscation, will your Excellency permit any enhancement of these taxes? The consequences of the present fiscal system have been such as to depreciate property to so serious an extent year by year since the present Municipal Act was introduced in 1865 as to render it almost impossible to say where it is going to end. The fact is that the poorer classes of house-owners have been simply ruined by it. It is a crying injustice that one particular class of property should bear two-thirds of the entire municipal taxation of the city of Bombay, or in other other words that house property alone should be made to pay 20 out of the 30 lacs which represents the entire municipal income of the place. As one of numerous instances of the manifest injustice and inequality of the present system, suppose the owner of a house to mortgage his property for, say, rupees twenty-five or thirty thousand, which I assume is within a reasonable amount of its value; he agrees to pay the mortgagee 9 or 10 per cent. for interest, and assigns to him the rents in payment thereof. Thus then the mortgagor has to pay 15 and 18 per cent. as taxes on his property, while the mortgagee, a comparatively rich man, who actually derives the income, has to pay nothing upon his investment. What the present bill should endeavour to do is to remove the present inequality of taxation and to make every man in the place contribute his fair quota towards the Municipal expenditure of this city. This section of the bill, instead of affording the relief so much needed by the house-owning interest, absolutely provides for the enhancement of the rates of direct taxation, the burthen of which is already so greatly felt. Under it the Corporation will be compelled to levy such a police rate as will suffice to cover the *entire* cost of the city police and Fire Brigade, which has not hitherto been the case. For example, our police expenditure for this year is estimated at Rs. 4,04,038, and the income at the present levied, is estimated at Rs. 2,62,421. 2 per cents., as at present levied, is estimated at Rs. 2,62,421. The deficit of Rs. 1,41,617 will be met by a contribution from the Municipal Fund. Last year this deficit was Rs. 1,91,305, and was met in the same way. Act IV. of 1867 empowers the Bench of Justices to raise the police rate from 2 to the maximum rate of 3 per cent.; but in view of the distress which prevails in Bombay they have exercised a wise discretion in not doing so. Now, however, the Corporation will have no option in the matter, and the figures that I have given will show that they cannot avoid increasing the rate from 2 to 3½ per cent. or even more, seeing that the strength of the police establishments depends entirely upon the wishes of Government, and that the estimated income in any year may not be fully realized. The cruel oppressiveness of the present system of municipal taxation will be apparent to your Excellency when I mention the astounding increase which has occurred in the number of distress-warrants issued for the recovery of rates and taxes of late years. In 1870 there were issued 2,149 warrants, in 1871 there were issued 8,513 warrants, and during the first seven months of this year, or about only the half year, be it noted, the number of warrants is no less than 9,299. There must surely be some great and radical defect in any system of taxation which renders necessary so vast and ever-increasing a number of distress-warrants. Having carefully watched the municipal affairs of this city for many years past the conviction has irresistibly impressed itself upon my mind that it will be impossible to better the condition of the people, to alienate their distress or to allay the keen feelings of discontent which it has engendered, unless it is materially modified, if not absolutely swept away. Before the introduction of Act II of 1865 the only taxes known in Bombay were the house rate, which averaged about 6 or 7 per cent. per annum, and the wheel tax. The water rate was scarcely known, not having been levied until some time in 1865 or later. The new law brought in its train the house rate leviable from 5 to 10 per cent., police rate leviable from 2 to 3 per cent., lighting rate leviable at 2 per cent., water rate leviable at different rates, halalcore cess, wheel tax, license or certificate tax. This is the true cause of distress and discontent, and it is from some portion of this iniquitous that the people are yearning for relief. I have shewn how grievous the present burthen is felt to be, and that it is absolutely necessary that it should be lightened. The problem that remains to be solved then is, how so desirable a measure can be effected without affecting the Municipal income. I can assure your Excellency that no representation, however influential, that your Excellency can give, no corporation, no town council will be able, unless the present fiscal system be changed, to remove the distress and hardship under which the people have groaned for so many years, and which, I am sorry to say, the proposed measure for taxation will greatly increase and intensify. The Select Committee having expunged section VIII. of the present Municipal Act they have afforded substantial relief to the Municipal finances to the extent of 2½ lacs, so that by judicious management it would not be necessary to have recourse to any additional taxation. But if it is the intention of the Legislature to provide any additional sources of income for the execution of drainage and other costly works, my own conviction is that it would be better to resort to indirect taxation by a small levy of duties on articles of local consumption than to pursue the present suicidal policy of making only one description of property bear two-thirds of the burthen of municipal expenditure, to the almost entire exemption of the real wealth of the city of Bombay. I must not omit to inform your Excellency that under the present system we even descend to tax, both in and out of the town, the batty lands of the poor cultivators, who with their wives and children, cultivate them for a bare subsistence. Scores of these poor people never visit Bombay. Their land receives protection from the police, nor do they require, nay, much less do the lands require, the benefits of lighting, and yet the cultivators are made to pay these in addition to the house rate on such lands. The owners of house property, many of whom are only owners in name, by reason of their property being so heavily mortgaged, have to contribute the inordinate proportion of 20 out of the 30 lacs required for our municipal wants. That so crying an evil needs a remedy I do not think any one will deny, and if it should be considered objectionable to make indirect taxation the means of such remedy, then I would earnestly submit, for the consideration of your Excellency, the expediency, nay the absolute necessity, of a small municipal license or certificate tax on all incomes of above Rs. 200 per mensem being introduced in order not only that we may alleviate the prevailing great distress, but that we may no longer labour under the reproach of perpetuating the grievous injustice of heavily taxing one description of property ill able to bear it to the almost entire exemption of the undeniably wealthy citizens of Bombay. In substitution of this section I intend to propose section 224 of Act II of 1865, and to propose the following additional section:—"To provide for the annual expense of the police of the City of Bombay, and for the prevention of mischief from fires, an annual rate of not more than two per cent. may be imposed upon the occupiers of all the houses, lands and buildings in the said city."

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—The hon. gentleman has pointed out the very serious burden under which householders in Bombay have to labour. However, in the eighteen per cent. which he proved to his own satisfaction that these house-owners have to pay, I must point out that he is mixing up with the legitimate taxes payments which are simply for value received, and it is therefore wrong to put down halalcore cess and water rate among the *taxes* which fall on the owners of houses. I agree with Mr. Narayen, however, that it would be desirable to fix a maximum rate of 2 or 2½ per cent. instead of levying the amount to which the rate might be levied, unlimited as it is under this section. In reducing the increase of the rate I would support Mr. Narayen.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I can agree to 3 per cent. as the maximum rate. So far as I can follow the Hon. Mr. Narayen, he lays the whole blame of the depression in the value of house property in Bombay upon the excessive municipal taxation.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Not exactly.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I do not think that municipal taxation has had anything to do with the present value of house property in Bombay, and I consider that the reason is to be found in other circumstances. In 1865 house rents had advanced to rupees 200 or 1,000 monthly, although houses for which these exceptional rents were had were worth in reality no more than Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month before this extraordinary rise. Of course such an enormous rise as this was brought about by the American war and the wild speculations that were then entered upon. At present we are suffering from the reaction which has since taken place; but although it may fairly be argued that house property here is heavily taxed, still it may be contended that on the other hand house-owners in Bombay posses many advantages, and that the rents now charged are quite disproportioned to the miserable accommodation provided in most of the bungalows.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker asked the Hon. Mr. Narayen whether he wished more particularly to relieve the occupiers or the house-owners.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Many people in Bombay possess single houses, and these have to pay both occupiers' and house-owners' rates. I called at the office of the Municipal Commissioner and found out that the amount of property owned in this way was very large. My contention is that you ought to give the Corporation a discretionary power of levying such rate as they may think fit, and to allow them to meet a deficit, if there should be a deficit, by a contribution from the Municipal fund.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—We have already lowered the maximum house-rate by 2 per cent., and you evidently wish to limit the occupiers' rate. Do I understand that you are willing to provide another tax to make good any deficiency which may be occasioned by the limitation of the occupiers' rates?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In the sections we have already passed power has been given to the Corporation to raise the house-rate, and if at any time a deficiency is found in the Municipal Fund all the Corporation have to do is to raise this house-rate to the maximum.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I do not think that it is necessary to restrain the Corporation from appropriating funds from other sources of income to meet deficiencies in the police and lighting rates. I think a limitation should be placed on occupiers' rates as well as on the house rate.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—The landlords are very well secured. In houses which are sub-let and in which occupiers' rates are paid by the landlord, these rates are recovered from the occupier in one way or another. In houses which are let for a fixed sum an additional rent is always made if the landlord pays occupiers' rates. It is an argument against the Hon. Mr. Narayen that houses are still being built in Bombay, and I know that many men have been able to build very favourably recently at a fair return upon their outlay.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—At present nearly two-thirds of the entire house and land property of Bombay is in the market for sale.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—It is nevertheless a fact that building speculation is going on vigorously.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I believe that very few houses indeed are being built at present in Bombay, and I can assure this Council that house property has depreciated very much of late and is falling lower every year.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Granted. Considering the enormous prices of 1865, it must do so.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—My argument is that bankers and other professional persons have to pay very little out of the enormous profits made from their mode of employing their money, while persons who invest their money in houses are taxed very highly for their depreciated property.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I shall not oppose the hon. member's amendment. We have no objection to the substitution of a licence tax to make up deficiencies. The fact that so many distress-warrants have been issued shows there has been undue pressure put upon the owners and occupiers of houses. I think it is desirable to give some relief to the class of persons who have suffered under the present distribution of fiscal burdens, and so I do not object to the limiting of police and lighting rates if a new tax be authorised to make up deficiencies.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—There is much dissatisfaction in Bombay at present, and though much is said about representation, the masses of the people are groaning under the pressure of taxation, and care for this more than they do for any system of representation.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—But we must have a distinct understanding as to how deficiencies are to be made good, because if we alter one section of the bill without settling the principle on which we are to proceed we shall introduce much confusion and must refer the matter back to the Select Committee.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—If the Hon. Mr. Narayen's amendment is to provide for new taxation and is to lead to the imposition of what will be nothing more nor less than an income tax, I shall object to it. I would have no objection to limiting the police rate and lighting rate, and if necessary the house rate, but I object to anything like a new principle being introduced into the bill, and I should certainly not support a proposal for a licence tax. House property cannot be depreciated so much in value as has been said, because houses are springing up in every direction in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I have no hesitation in stating my belief that if you were to poll the whole city to-morrow you would find that all this excitement in Bombay is not because of the want of representation, or that self-government is earnestly desired, but simply because the burden of taxation is felt to press heavily in one direction.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The principle of this measure is that all expenses are to be provided for either by these two rates or by the supplementary rate in the last resort. If you reduce this rate, and the lighting rate, and get rid of the supplementary rate, then something must be substituted to fill up the deficiency in the revenues that must occur.

His Excellency the Governor suggested that the section should be altered to the following effect—that the annual expenses for the police of the city of Bombay should on the requirement of Government be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and the Corporation may impose upon the occupiers and all owners of lands, buildings, or houses, an annual rate not exceeding two per cent. upon the annual value of the lands, houses, or buildings. Of course this was one of the clauses which ought to come under the operation of the "Budgeon clause."

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I should prefer seeing the figure made 3 per cent. I should also like to see occupiers made to pay a fair proportion of the lighting rates. The Hon. Mr. Bythell also mentioned that he thought fire insurance companies should be taxed because the high rates they charged in Bombay seemed to him to prove that they could bear it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen approved of the Hon. Mr. Bythell's suggestion, and mentioned that at present the Municipality got no income from insurance companies, as little or no sums on account of premiums were sent to England. In England many of those fire-insurance companies kept up their own fire-brigades, while in Bombay they had to be supported at the expense of the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that if the proposal were agreed to it might be left to the Corporation to fix at what rate the insurance companies should be taxed. He was not aware of any valid objection to such a tax.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes could not agree to this. He thought it would be very difficult to ascertain the state of affairs of the companies in Bombay, or rather of the branches, as most of the insurance offices here are only branches of English companies.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—It could be ascertained by the accounts sent home every year.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell thought that whatever the rate might be, it should not be fixed arbitrarily, because many of the companies which were long established did more business than the younger offices. He thought the best plan would be to lay a percentage upon the net premiums received. He knew that many of the large English towns received a direct revenue from insurance companies in return for the services of the municipal fire-brigade, and he thought Bombay should derive similar advantages.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes mentioned that for one occasion that the Bombay brigade was turned out for an insured building, it was called out a dozen times for the dangerous houses in the native town which were not insured. He thought that if the Corporation made a fixed rate of Rs.500 the companies would not object.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew was afraid that the only effect of this rate would be to raise the prices of insurance.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker was not afraid of this, because he believed that competition would prevent any great increase of rates, which were here very high.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen agreed with the Hon. Mr. Tucker, and mentioned that the Royal Insurance Company charged as much as 18 per cent. on house property in the Fort. Alluding to a previous remark by the Hon. Mr. Bythell, he would consider that the only way of getting at a large number of citizens, to make them contribute to the Municipality, was to impose a licence-tax.

His Excellency the Governor thought the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General should draw out a clause taxing fire-insurance companies, and in the mean time Mr. Narayen's amendment might be gone on with. He suggested that the following sections might be substituted for the one under discussion, and he considered it would meet the views both of the Hon. Mr. Narayen and the Council:—'The annual expenses of the police of the city of Bombay and of the protection of the city from fire, as from time to time determined by Government, shall, and to the extent of the Government, be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and the Corporation shall, for the purpose of making such payment, impose upon the occupiers of all houses, buildings, and lands in the said city, an annual rate of not less than two and not more than three per cent. on the annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands; and if the proceeds of the said rate shall not be sufficient to meet the said expenses, the deficiency shall be supplied from the Municipal Fund."

The amended clause was agreed to, and stands part of the bill as clause eighty-six.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen, with reference to clause eighty-seven, could not approve of the unlimited power given to the Corporation in levying a lighting rate, and would rather see the old clause substituted, making the levy optional on the part of the Justices. He begged to move that the section be omitted and the following section substituted:—"To provide for the lighting of the public streets of the city of Bombay with gas or other suitable means, an annual rate of not more than two per cent. may be imposed upon the occupiers of all houses, lands, and buildings on the said city."

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It would not do to leave the levy optional, and unless you define some rate the clause will be useless. Reductions have been made in other places, and we must have some rate fixed here. This is why I would prefer your amendment to your suggestion about the substitution of the old clause.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen's proposition regarding a two-per-cent. rate was acquiesced in. On His Excellency the Governor's suggestion, "Towards providing" was substituted for "To provide" in the first line; "Of two per cent." was inserted in between "rate" and "shall" in the fifth line; and the remainder of the section from "city" in the seventh line was struck out.

With these amendments, clause eighty-seven stands part of the bill.

Section eighty-eight was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section eighty-nine was struck out.

Section ninety was struck out.

Section ninety-one became section eighty-nine.

[To be continued.]

INDIAN ITEMS.

House-Property in Calcutta.—We hear that the well-known and extensive premises, No. 19, Chowringhee, occupied by the Home Department, have been purchased by Elias S. Gubboy, Esq., for Rs. 86,000 —*Englishman.*

The Burning Ghat of Sibpur.—The majority of the leading surgeons of Calcutta have given their opinion, on a representation made by the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah, that the burning ghat should be removed, as it is injurious to health. The question of removal was brought before a meeting of the Sub-Committee a few days ago, when the European commissioners were in the minority. Consequently the native commissioners carried their point as to the continuance of the ghat in the present locality.—*Ibid.*

Extensive Robbery on the Railway.—On the 9th instant three boxes containing precious stones and jewellery, together with cash amounting to Rs. 5,647, were stolen from the railway station of Benares. It appears the valuables (amongst which was a gold ring set with a diamond, and valued at Rs. 1,600) amounted to Rs. 3,800, and Rs. 1,847 in cash, belonging to Raja Lalchmon Rao, of Benares, were stolen from the railway company's premises. It appears that these boxes were booked at Benares for despatch to Bankipore, and a receipt granted by the Company, but before they were loaded into the wagon at Benares, they were stolen by some person or persons unknown.—*Ibid.*

Identification of Suitors before payment of Money.—It was stated in this paper a short time ago, that a representation was made to the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, of the existence of a practice which entailed great hardship, if not inconvenience upon poor suitors in their being compelled, before they got their chequest, to get the bailiff in the suit to identify them. This had been the practice from this institution of the court and was considered necessary to prevent persons who may by some means or other get hold of the receipt to defraud the suitor of his money; then on the other hand it was found necessary that of two evils it was better to choose the least. The suitors were obliged to dance attendance in court day after day to find the bailiff, and when he was found, something had to be done before he (the officer, who was always too busy to attend to the suitor) could be made to accompany them to the warrant department to sign the cheque identifying the plaintiffs. The Judges saw no reason why the restriction should not be removed, and if the practice were not to continue on the score of its insecurity, the same objection would lie in the case of the loss of currency notes. As an intimation to the public yesterday, the following words were written across the court receipts:—"All money due on this receipt to be paid to the holder thereof."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE COMMERCE OF CALCUTTA.

TRADE BEING CARRIED ON AT A LOSS.

Commercial affairs in Bombay unfortunately at present bear a closer resemblance to the following state of matters as described by the *Englishman* than is desirable:—

The foreign trade of India seems to be helplessly drifting into a position almost unprecedented in the history of commercial enterprise. A market cannot be glutted beyond a certain point without working its own remedy. Periods of wild speculation, though pregnant with disaster to weak or imprudent firms, pass rapidly away, and, like the storm, can generally be weathered by those who know how to read and to profit by the commercial barometer. But when excessive competition reduces trade to a matter of losing steadily so much per cent., and when this state of things becomes chronic, there is no remedy but to withdraw from the business altogether. This really seems to be the present position of things here. There has been no over-trading in the ordinary sense of the term; nothing approaching to speculative excitement in the operations of our market. The prices of Indian produce cannot be said to be depreciated, looking at past averages. There have been no such sudden falls as to be capable of causing sudden losses of extraordinary magnitude. Nor, indeed, is it such sudden losses which threaten the stability of our trade, but steady chronic loss, for which there seems to be no remedy but ceasing to trade altogether.

While our trade, as far as totals are concerned, has gone on steadily increasing, profits have undergone an equally steady diminution, till they have vanished altogether, and in many cases a balance is left against the exporter. The absence of all suddenness or excitement in the manner in which this state of things has been reached, and the absence of any such prompt reaction as usually terminates such a state of things, are, it seems, intimately connected with one another.

Between the fate which threatens our commerce, and commercial disaster of the ordinary kind, there is much the same difference that there is between a lingering and a sudden death. The end being certain, perhaps the sudden death is to be preferred. But is there no remedy? Before this question can be satisfactorily answered, we must arrive at a thorough understanding of the causes of the existing state of things. A great deal has been said and written on the subject, but whether it is that the truth is not seen, or whether it is that people are afraid to speak the truth in the matter, the truth has not yet been said. With some it is the Suez Canal; with others it is the Telegraph that is to blame; but these people merely throw dust in their own eyes. The Canal and the Telegraph may reduce profits within certain limits, by introducing into mercantile calculations elements of speed and certainty which they previously wanted. The more accurate the knowledge an exporter can obtain of the state of a distant market, and the sooner he can reach it, the smaller the margin he will think it necessary to leave for accidents, and the smaller the profit on individual transactions with which he will be contented. But neither the Canal nor the Telegraph can account for a mercantile community steadily paying prices for produce which cannot possibly leave a margin, paying these prices with their eyes open, and paying them with a knowledge that the chance of a sudden stroke of fortune to recoup them is smaller than ever. The Canal and the Telegraph, especially the former, have, no doubt, favoured increased competition, and in this sense they may be remotely to blame for the present state of things. But honest competition, though in a period of excitement it may result in a temporarily losing trade, cannot result in chronic loss, cannot even extinguish the profits of trade for any considerable period, except in one special case. One trader, or body of traders, backed by large capital, may deliberately buy at prices entailing loss, or deliberately sell at a loss, and may persist in this course for a long time, with the view of driving another trader, or body of traders, off the market. There is, however, no reason that we know of, to believe that this is being done in Calcutta. Yet trade is being carried on at a loss, or at a profit which is unremunerative, and it seems quite possible that this may continue for an indefinite period. There is but one explanation that can possibly account for this. What is it?

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

It is evident, from the memorandum of the Chairman of the Justices, published by us on Wednesday, that it is now no longer questioned that, unless an addition is made to the present number of filtering tanks, the additional engine sanctioned for Talla will, at least during the rainy season, be absolutely useless; and that, unless either such addition is made, or the Chandpal Ghât subsidiary scheme carried out, the inhabitants of the town must expect, during that season at least, to receive an inadequate supply of water. We have very little doubt that under any circumstances, unless pressure is put on the main, the new engine will be useless. But let that pass, till experience shows it to be the fact; it is a sufficient proof of the ignorance that sanctioned the engine, that the necessity of previously increasing the number of filtering tanks was not known at the time. It is noticeable that on this head the Justices had the opinion of their engineer to keep them from going astray; but they chose to disregard it in favour of their own preconceptions.

We give the Chairman and his subordinates full credit for their energy in endeavouring to mitigate the inconvenience of the short supply; but the fact must not be overlooked that some of the measures adopted for the purpose are themselves calculated to give rise to most serious inconvenience. The inhabitants of the streets that have ceased to be watered, have, for instance, good reason to complain that their convenience is sacrificed in order to remedy an evil which need not have existed, but for the reckless destruction of the old aqueducts to furnish material for the foundations of the new municipal market. The Chairman's advice for the prevention of waste deserves every attention on the part of those to whom it is addressed; but it seems somewhat unreasonable to ask people to employ their durwans in looking after the municipal stand-pipes.

HOW TO RESCUE THE RYOT FROM THE SOUCAR.

The *Indian Observer* in an article entitled "Where is the Government?" gives an idea of the way in which the rajahs of the country are allowed to be treated by the action of the law. The paper describes the condition of a Rajpoot chief who has got into the hands of a money-lender, and whose estate was sometime back advertised for sale in a Bombay paper. The course that the Rajah took is graphically described, and how he at last had to succumb to the money-lender backed by the whole force of the law. The Rajah was reckless and extravagant, and so the wily soucar could and did do pretty well what he liked with him. After playing with the Rajah for years as a cat plays with a mouse, he at last saw his opportunity, and got the authorities to sell the estate. The sum of money for which the estate was to be sold was only Rs. 17,591, not a large sum, but as the Rajah could not pay it up the estate had to go, and no doubt the soucar was the purchaser. It was his little game to force the estate into the market in order that he might get it. This has always been a favourite trick with these gentry, and always will be so long as they can bring the law into play to support their tricks. Years ago it was the policy of Government to take advantage of the difficulty that an Indian noble might fall into in order to set him up. It was then thought that to have a class of native nobles was an anomaly, and the sooner it was done away with the better. But I am inclined to think a little light has been thrown on the subject of late, and the members of Government have found out that after all the nobles had better be tolerated, if not encouraged. Not many years ago if a Zemindar fell but slightly into arrears with his rent his estate was brought to the hammer, and it often happened that it was bought up by some Government official who was able to manage the whole business and who could prevent bidders from coming forward. I have known several cases of this kind. Tricks innumerable were resorted to in order to get the estates from the Zemindars, and they generally succeeded; and the old hereditary owner was turned out of his house and home, and a man who perhaps entered the collector's cutcherry on a salary of Rupees 3 a month got possession of it. Bitter must have been the feelings of a man thus tricked, and if he had not hated the Government for the way in which he had been tricked he would have been more than human. He would I am sure have a feeling toward the Government very much like what a Fenian has towards the British Government, or perhaps he would have one more bitter, for the Fenian has not suffered any pecuniary loss at the hands of those whom he calls his tyrants, but the Zemindar loses in pocket, and that I am inclined to think touches a man far more keenly than the loss of political liberty. The late Emperor of the French gave his people very little liberty, but they were prosperous while he was on the throne, and that was the reason why they did not give him more trouble.

But the Zemindar is not the only man who suffers from the soucar. I have been in a good many Indian villages, and I know the way in which the ryots live, and how the soucars keep them in bondage. If the ryot once borrows from one of these men he rarely if ever gets out of his hands. I have known a ryot borrow a small sum of money in order to buy corn to sow in his fields, and after a year's time he found that his debt had increased threefold. The man offered to pay the money back, as soon as he had sold his corn. But the sharp man of money knew better than that. He simply wanted the borrower to exceed the time for paying, and then he could do what he liked with him, and he increased the debt in the way I have mentioned. It is true that these ryots are sometimes reckless and borrow money for weddings, and thus get involved from one generation to another, but this is not always the case. Money is very often, I may say generally, borrowed for the purpose of carrying on their agricultural operations, such as providing themselves with seed corn, buying bullocks to put in the place of those that have died, and such like purposes. The soucar lends, and the ryot from that time forth belongs to him body and soul. Up to this time no remedy has ever been tried, and I have often wondered that no body ever suggested anything. Is it because the subject is so unimportant? I do not think that is the reason. If we only consider the subject for a moment, we must see that it is a most important one. It is from the land that the greatest item of income is derived, and the ryots are the bone and sinew of the people of India, and therefore whatever helps to keep them in a good state assists in keeping the country straight.

I have often thought of a plan that I fancy is feasible, and would with care work well. It would, I must own, require great care. The plan is for the Government to lend small sums of money to the ryots as advances, taking the crops as security. The Government would in fact take the place of the soucar, and the difference would be that the former would advance money at a rate that would not beggar the ryot for ever, as the rate at which he now borrows does. When the money is lent the Government must insist upon regular payment. Of course, the borrower must pay for the money he borrows. I am not at all inclined to a system of "borrowing made easy." The interest they would have to pay would, of course, have to go towards the keeping up of the establishments necessary for the undertaking, for, extra establishments would be required. But these would be of the simplest kind possible, and if properly worked need not cost much. But I shall be met by the objection that the system proposed would be a very unsafe way of banking, and that Government would lose by it if they tried it. It will be said that the system would be financially wrong, that there would be no security for the money advanced, and that the bank would suffer. I am of a different opinion. In the first place, look at the conservatism of the ryot. He will hang on for ever to his land. It is considered by him the greatest calamity that could possibly befall him to leave his native village. So that the Government would not be likely to have a number of debtors who would be likely to run away. They stick to their holdings now with far greater provocation to run away than they would have if they borrowed money from Government. Then it might be said that there might be bad crops, and that the borrower would not be able to pay his debts. That might happen, and probably would happen, but then the debt might be paid the year after. Do not men who owe debts now suffer from the failure of crops, and does the soucar free them from their debts on that account? Not at all. They have to be paid to the last farthing.

I feel sure that the thing would answer if only the plan were properly tried, and it would save many a ryot from ruin. That the system would be a success, politically, I feel convinced. A ryot would be able to appreciate the beneficent action of a Government that helped him out of his difficulties. Now he sees that the law is all on the side of the soucar, and that it is often very oppressive to him, and an ignorant man is no book upon the law and the Government as one. The man is the great lover of the money-lender, and he uses it with terrible effect. We have had schemes in abundance formed for raising money and putting the finances on a proper footing. Would it not be worth trying to do something towards conciliating the people and bringing them relief? I think we may be raising up a body of Fenians, who in case of any difficulty may turn round and do us all the injury they can. They no doubt look upon the soucar system by which they are oppressed as a part of the Government, and they would not be long in making short work of it if they had an opportunity. Probably the first thing that they would do would be to first catch the soucar and either roast him alive, or make him swallow a few of his own rupees having previously heated them, and then to do what they could to the Government. I sincerely trust anything like this will never happen.

Amicus Populi.

Madras Times.

According to a statement, seemingly trustworthy from an Indiana correspondent, it is apparently possible to destroy the locusts by means of the most available constitutional conditions. At any rate, we are told that a Mrs. Anna Rees, of that city, was buried there in 1862 Subsequently, her daughter wishing to give her parent a splendid burial, had the remains exhumed. Curiosity prompting the opening of a very decayed coffin, the whole body appeared, it is said, in a state of perfect preservation. Nothing but the semblance of sleep remained physically to show that death had taken place. A microscopic examination that the tissues had changed to adipocere. The deceased was amazingly fat, and died very suddenly, having, as it were, embalmed herself to death.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

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